Rendricks Adjourns Hearing on the Plan to Amend the Charter-Up-State Attorney Protests in Vain--Crimmins Committee Appears at Albany in Force.

ALBANY, March 28.-There is a prospec that the troubles of the Equitable Life Assurance Society will be settled within a short time, and that there will be no need of legislation upon the question.

State Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks will go to New York within a day or two with this object in view. He will have a talk with representatives of the company and of the policyholders and act as sort of an arbitrator. Frank Platt. counsel for some of the policyholders, who was in Albany to-day, had with him a bill for introduction in the Legislature aimed to meet the views of the discontented policyholders. He decided, however, not to have the bill introduced until after Supt. Hendricks passed upon the application of the

The hearing on the proposition to change the charter of the Society was to have been held before State Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks to-day. The approval of the Superintendent must be

had before the amendment goes into effect. The hearing attracted a big array of counsel of the members of the Crimmins policyholders' committee. There were present Mr. Crimmins, John B. Stanchfield, E. J. Esselstyn, Charles Bulkeley Hubbell and E. H. Outerbridge. They were accompanied by Mr. Platt and also Edward Lauterbach as counsel.

Elihu Root, with William C. Gulliver. Mr. Hyde's personal counsel, represented the Hyde interests and ex-Judge William N. Cohen and Bainbridge Colby the Alexander interests on the board. Thomas Spratt of Ogdensburg and Judge Theodore H. Swift of Potsdam represented the protesting policyholders from St. Lawrence county The Crimmins committee opposed the amendment since under it the policyholders will not get control of the directorate for four years.

The hearing was postponed for a week after a private conference of nearly an hour between Supt. Hendricks and the members of the Crimmins committee and its counsel and the attorneys representing the company. I'rank H. Platt, representing those at the conference, made the announcement to those waiting outside Mr. Hendrick's private office and expecting to attend the hearing. He said that Supt-Hendricks had directed an adjournment of the hearing, in order to try to bring about an adjustment of the differences between the policyhelders and the stockholders of the company

Mr. Spratt protested against the adjournment, saying that he had come from Ogdensburg at considerable expense, expecting to have an opportunity to be heard. He could not be present next Tuesday.

His objections were echoed by a considerable number of those waiting to be admitted before the Superintendent, and Mr. Platt said that Mr. Spratt sught to talk to Supt. Hendricks. Thereupon Mr. Spratt and about fifty persons who had been waiting for the hearing surged in before the Superintendent, and Mr. Spratt repeated his objections to the proposed ad-

Supt. Hendricks told the gathering that the adjournment had been mutually agreed upon between the counsel for the interests represented before him.

Mr. Spratt was not estisfied, but his pro-

Mr. Crimmins said last night that the adjournment of the hearing was entirely at the suggestion of Supt. Hendricks, as the counsel for both sides were ready to gahead. Just what sort of a compromise the Superintendent hopes to effect Mr. Crimmins couldn't say. Possibly the directors might be induced to have the mutualization plan go into effect within a year instead of four years. Mr. Hendricks will discuss the situation with both sides during the week, Mr. Crimmins said.

On March 25 Frank H. Platt sent a letter to policyholders throughout the State in-

on March 25 Frank H. Platt sent a letter to policyholders throughout the State inviting them to send representatives to the hearing. He says in the letter that the directors' plan of mutualization only serves to perpetuate the Hyde management. He continues:

serves to perpetuate the Hyde management. He continues:

The question arises, Why did the directors perpetuate the Hyde management? The answer cannot be concealed. The full board is fifty-two. There are two vacancies. Of the fifty directors, eleven only are stockholders, and, naturally, they share in the desire to maintain the system which has permitted each \$100 share to be valued at many thousands, although only entitled to annual dividends of 7 per cent. The remaining thirty-sine directors hold their positions as directors, mpt by being actual owners of stock, as the charter requires, but because Mr. Hyde has transferred into their names on the society's stock book five shares each, he still keeping the actual ownership and the voting power.

Some of the more powerful and aggressive of these directors have been enriching themselves and corporations in which they are interested by selling securities to the Equitable or in being interested in such sales. A casual comparison of the society's published security list with the list of directors will show why a large part of the board is interested in the maintenance of the old management. Some other directors are in the receipt of benefits which were endangered by the proposed change of management. Some were not influenced by such considerations, and probably were not aware of the ruth. They were, however, directors only through the influence and quasi-qualification of Mr. Hyde, and they were, of course, naturally influenced.

Those sincere directors who desired genuthe mutualization, but who recognized their lack of power to bring it about, were absent or voted for the committee's plan, in the belief that anything was better for the business of the company than a continued contest, which might lead to public investigation.

More remarkable still, the charges which were brough by the thirty-seven officers against Mr. Hyde management continued, secured the acquiescence of those directors who desired real mutualization.

More remarkable still, the charges which were

FIGHT FOR STOCK SALE TAX.

Gov. Higgins Still Hopes That the Measure Can Be Pushed Through.

ALBANY, March 28 .- Gov. Higgins apparently has not given up his idea of the enactment of legislation taxing mortgage and stock transfers. Senators Raines and Malby say that they still hope that these bills will get through the Assembly and that they are then sure of passage through the

A new factor affecting these bills is that a number of Democratic members of the Legislature will support the stock transfer tax bill because they believe it will be popular with the masses of the people.

The Republican Assemblyman who caucussed upon the tax measures two weeks ago, but deferred action, are to caucus again to-morrow night for this purpose. Two weeks ago the Republican Assembly caueus appointed a steering committee to report a programme on the tax legislation. This committee met to-night at Speaker Nixon's residence and talked the matter

over for several hours. Gov. Higgins is to have a talk with prominent Republican Assemblymen to-morrow and is to impress upon them the necessity for prompt action on these measures in view of the lateness of the session. It is conceded that when these tax meas-

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ures are disposed of the Legislature could wind up its work in ten days, except for the fact that the Stevens gas investigation committee may not complete its work so as to permit of an adjournment by the middle of April. There was talk to-day that if the Legislature completed its work by that time a recess would be taken to its work and prepare a report with recommendations for submission to the Legislature in the latter part of April.

UPROAR IN STATE ASSEMBLY. Sergeant-at-Arms Obliged to Seat Pat McCarren's Representative.

ALBANY March 28 -It was necessary for the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly. to-day to seat Assemblyman John McKeown. Senator Patrick H. McCarren's representative in the Assembly. Mr. McKeown openly accused ex-Assemblyman McKnight of lobbying in the interest of a bill in order to benefit Jamaica real estate owners. The bill provided for the appointment of a commission to change the Queens County court house from the old city of Long Island City to Jamaica. Mr. McKeown made a savage attack upon the bill, and said that a lobby had been working in the interests

Majority leader Rogers demanded to know who had been lobbying for it, and McKeown yelled:

"Col. McKnight." Instantly Speaker Nixon's gavel commenced pounding and Mr. McKeown was ordered to take his scat, but he insisted ipon talking while majority leader Rogers was trying to speak and the Sergeant-at-Arms was told to seat him. The bill was

This was a strict party vote, with the exception of Assemblyman Pratt (Rep., Oneida), who said he hadn't received any instructions from the State chairman as to how he was to vote, and, as he believed in home rule, and the Queens county members were opposed to the bill, he would vote with them.

HALPIN'S BILL PASSED.

Gives Street Sweepers Extra Pay-Planned as Political Move.

ALBANY, March 28 - William Halpin's s. teme to secure campaign material for the Republican candidate for Mayor that Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., will nominate this coming fall was aided in the Assembly to-day. The bill he gave to Assemblyman Frentice, which provides that sweepers, drivers and hostlers in the New York city

drivers and hostlers in the New York city Street Cleaning Department shall receive overtime for services in excess of forty-eight hours in a week, was passed. When Seth Low was Mayor this same bill was before the Republican Legislature, but it did not receive the necessary support. Another bill of Mr. Frentice's passed to-day makes it a misdemeanor for any person to pose as a Marshal in New York city. This is to protect the poorer class of people from blackmailers in the city who thrive by serving fictitious dispossess orders.

The Assembly passed a third bill of Mr. Prentice's, which provides that in addition to the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General, ex-officio managers, the board of managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York shall consist of twenty-one persons. Speaker Nixon and Assemblyman Wade to-day passed in the Assembly a bill which is opposed by the Adjutant-General. It directed the Adjutant-General to turn over

to the survivors of the Ninth New York Cavalry the flag carried by it through the ivil war. It is to be kept at the court house n Mayville, Chautauqua county. Assembly nan Wainwright was the only one who had the courage to go on record as voting against the bill. Assemblyman Tompkins (Dem., N. Y.) spoke against it, but did not Tompkins called attention to the

Mr. Tompkins called attention to the fact that this regiment was not a Chautauqua county one, being recruited from ten counties, and also that the flag was a remarkable one in that it was the only one carried by this regiment through four years of service in the civil war. When Theodore Roosevelt was Governor he signed a bill authorizing the turning over to the survivors of the 147th New York Infantry its battle flag, which is now in Binghamton. All of these flags are preserved for exhibition purposes on the second floor of the Capitol. The bill introduced by Senator Stevens standardizing bond investments of savings banks was recommitted to-day on motion of Senator Gardner in the Senate. The vote to recommit was 26 to 18.

A MANDAMUS FENDER.

Aldermen Propose to Amend Their Rules to Facilitate Hold-ups.

The Aldermen, for the purpose of staving off mandamus proceedings in the future. intend to amend their rules. The amend-ment the Committee on Rules has recomment the Committee on August has recommended is that applications for franchise a hall not be deemed to have had their first reading until after they have been reported out of committee. A franchise after its first reading must be sent to the Board of Estimate.

Alderman Goodman the Benublican

Goodman, the Republican Alderman Goodman, the Republican leader of the bouse, signed the recommen-dation as a member of the committee. For doing so he was hauled over the coals by his Republican colleagues and promised to take his name off the report, and to present a minority report recommending that nothing be done until the question has been passed upon by the courts.

HOPPER HEARS OF GRAFT. Or Something Else, and Means to Pursue

the Gullty. "I have heard stories that there was graft in this department, but I haven't been able to verify them yet," Supt. Hopper of the building Bureau said yesterday. "No doubt there is something wrong, but what it is I do not know. I mean to find out whether it is graft or something else. Whoever is guilty, if any be guilty, will have to suffer the consequences. No political

pull will aid them.
"I don't believe that any one blames me, because every one who is at all familiar with the subject knows that no department head was ever more faithful to his duties than I. When I am in the city I am always I might say that I am 'Johnny



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Interborough and Metropolitan Must Both Hid, and the Better Offer Wins the Prize-Belmont Talks of a "Moral Obligation" to Let His Roads Extend.

TRANSIT COMMITTEE DECIDES

ON ALTERNATE ROUTES.

The Rapid Transit Commission's committee on plans practically finished yester-day its work of deciding on the routes it will recommend the commission to lay out. The committee has been unable to reconcile the plans of the rival Interborough and Metropolitan companies, and it has decided to recommend the laying out of alternate plans for competitors to bid

The committee will recommend that for Seventh avenue specifications be drawn for the construction of a four track subway (the Metropolitan plan), or as an alternative for a two track subway from Fortysecond street to Twenty-fifth street, thence to Broadway, and from Forty-second street under Broadway to Twenty-fifth street (the Interborough route). Concerning the permit the Stevens committee to conclude Lexington avenue stretch, where the two companies come into conflict, the committee will advise the planning of alternate

The effect of the committee's proposals, Comptroller Grout said yesterday, would be to leave it to the two corporations to fight out between themselves their intended struggle for the new subways. In other words, what the commission will do, if it adopts the report of the committee, will be to lay out the two sets of routes suggested by the Interborough and Metropolitan systems and advertise them. As these routes will overlap, only one franchise can be awarded, and that franchise will go to the company which can offer the greater inducements in the way of free transfers transfer facilities and cheap fares for interprough traffic.

"Some people have got into their heads," said Mr. Grout yesterday. "that the commission intends to favor the Metropolitan in the laying out of the new routes. There in the laying out of the new routes. There is no such intention. The committee will report in favor of alternate routes being advertised so as to give the companies a chance to compete with each other. It is impossible for the committee to decide at this time that the new subway system shall go to the Metropolitan. All we can do now is to lay out routes. It will not be until the bids are opened probably a year from now that the commission will pass on the question as to which company it would be more advantageous to give the contract to."

From the office of August Belmont a

From the office of August Belmont a From the office of August Belmont a statement was issued yesterday asserting that the commission was under a moral obligation to permit the Interborough to complete its subway system according to the plans originally drawn by William Barclay Parsons, which provided for East and West Side branches of the present subway such as the company now wishes to build, because when the company offered to construct the Brooklyn extension, almost entirely at its own expense, assurance was entirely at its own expense, assurance was given in return that the Commission, when the time came would permit the company to extend the subway system in Manhattan and The Bronx. Part of Mr. Belmont's statement contained an extract from a letter written by him to the commission.

statement contained an extract from a letter written by him to the commission, thus declaring:

Capital ventured in this undertaking with the well founded belief that it was both in the public mind and that of the commission that the rapid transit system would be developed as a whole, and the first contract was deemed merely the first step toward the building of a rapid transit underground and elevated railroad to connect all parts of Greater New York. It was recognized at the outset that the present road should have been planned to the Battery, but the extension from the City Hall to Whitehall street was omitted from the original plans for lack of means. The section traversed by this short piece of road, not more than a mile long, serves a business territory with office buildings containing a daily transient population many times that of several uptown and Brooklyn borough wards put together, which gives the elevated railroad stations in that small strip of territory some twenty millions of passengers a year.

The object of my company in bidding but \$2,000,000 for the construction of the Brooklyn extension, using for the balance funds out of its own treasury, was that the city might be left in sufficient funds to proceed with the extension of the rapid transit road from Broadway and Forty-second street to Union Square, this extension being absolutely indispensable to the successful operation of the road and the serving of the most important shopping district in the city, and with a view to giving a connection with the projected Pennsylvania terminal at Thirty-third street and Broadway, to furnish an equal facility to that now provided at the Grand Central station.

There was a report yesterday in Wall

There was a report yesterday in Wall Street that unless Mr. Belmont was allowed to build the subway extensions he would refuse to bid for the Brooklyn subways. As the Metropolitan plans do not propose the building of subways to Brooklyn, the carrying out of such a threat would leave that borough in a bad predicament, inas-much as it would delay the carrying out of the comprehensive plans which have been prepared for interborough tunnels. Commenting on this, Mr. Grout said:

"The city is not under a moral obliga-tion to Mr. Belmont to allow him to con-struct new subways under his own terms. Both the spirit and letter of the law require that where competitive bidding can be had the commission shall do all it can to obtain competition. I hardly think Mr. Belmont will refuse to extend his system to Brooklyn. That would be like cutting off his nose to spite his face."

COMMENT ON BELMONT LETTER.

Described as a Theory of Rapid Transit

Monopoly, Backed by City Credit. Every one interested in rapid transit was surprised to read the letter of March 21 written by President August Belmont of the Interborough company to Alexander E. Orr, president of the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Belmont's letter provoked widespread comment, most of which was to the effect that Mr. Belmont's theory of rapid transit, as explained in the official statement issued by him yesterday, indicates that the present subway is an exclusive monopoly, that Mr. Belmont embarked in it on that understanding, and that in case the Rapid Transit Commission creates any new route Mr. Belmont proposes to hold the members of the commission accountable before the bar of public opinion, and make the jury itself uncomfortable by shutting off the transfer privileges heretofore granted to such of its members as come from or go to The Bronx. The idea of Mr. Belmont, according to intelligent critics, was that apparently the Rapid Transit Commission exhausted its powers when it planned one subway, and that having planned one and rented it on any old terms that were offered-competitors were scarce at the time-it is forever barred from laying out another road or roads; that its whole future official life and that of its successors is to be spent in extending and improving the first system, which is now understood, if the correspondence is to be taken seriously, to include the obsolete overhead rattletraps taken over by the city's tenant and merged with the city's property on a guarantee to pay its owners 7 per cent. whether it earned it

The letter of March 21 from Mr. Belmont to the Rapid Transit Commission, in which this alleged agreement is revealed, and in which the proposals of the Interborough company for extensions are set forth, i was further pointed out, contains the significant phrase "under the terms of the Rapid Transit act" which, of course, contemplates using again the city's credit for the work.

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SLAUGHTER HOUSES BEAT PARK Defeats White and Butchers Best

Ministers in City Hall. So much feeling was aroused at a public hearing held yesterday in the City Hall by the Chelsea Local Board of Improvements on the proposal to substitute a park between Thirty-eighth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh avenue and the North River for the abattoirs now on the site that ministers who appeared to advocate the scheme were hissed by those on the other side.

The council chamber was thronged with the butchers and their employees, who wore badges of red, and by clergymen. doctors and representatives of various civic societies, who wore white badges.

It was contended by the butchers that doing away with the slaughter houses would throw more than 2,000 men out of employment. It was pointed out also that the slaughter houses were used by the independent butchers and were built three years ago on permits issued by the Low administration. It these abattoirs were abolished, it was declared, the beef trust slaughter houses on the Fast Side would have a monopoly again of the meat dress-ing business of this city. The white badge army declared that

The white badge army declared that the slaughter houses were a nuisance and a menace to the health of the district.

The fight was won by the reds. The majority of the board voted to lay the petition for the park on the table, on the ground that it would be a breach of faith on the part of the city to revoke its permission for the carrying on of an industry which has been built up at great expense by the independent butchers.

LIGHTS FOR VACANT LOTS Is the Charge a Brownsville Man Makes

Against Commissioner Oakley. Solomon Schwartz of the Brownsville Board of Trade called at the City Hall yesterday and said that Commissioner Oakley had put ninety-three Welsbach lamps on streets running through property owned by a realty company controlled by a Tam-many man and that there were no houses on the property. The purpose Mr. Schwartz said, was to enable the company to sell its As Commissioner Oakley was not at his office yesterday his side of the case could not be obtained.

ATTACKS MAXWELL AGAIN. Assemblyman Tompkins Pitches Into the

City School Superintendent. ALBANY, March 28.-Another attack on Superintendent of Schools Maxwell of New York city, as well as on the public school system of the city, was made to-day by

Assemblyman Tompkins (Tam.). A delegation of principals from the public schools appeared before the Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon and opposed Assemblyman Ellis's bill which takes from Supt. Maxwell the power of passing upon the promotion of elementary schoolteachers. The principals said that the present is all right and should not be interfered with.

Mr. Tompkins had not intended speaking, but when the teachers finished he said he

would support the bill. "These teachers have got to come up here," he said, "and do as Supt. Maxwell wants or they will have to step down and out. Now this man Maxwell never taught a school in his life. He received his training as newspaper man on a Brooklyn newspaper and then became a school superintendent and rose to his present position. through what means I can't understand.

"The public school system of New York city is all wrong. The children are getting absoluteiv nothing. Parents are crying for something different so that their children can learn something of use to them. I know by observation that less than forty minutes a day are spent in studying reading, writing and arithmetic. The boys and girls of New York city know absolutely nothing by reason of the fads and fancies of this head of the school system."

"You don't mean to say the children are not properly educated?" asked a member of the committee.

"Oh, yes, they are taught to sew on a button and how to do the setting up exercise and how to cook," he replied. What, boys?" demanded an up State

mber in surprise. "Yes, boys," said the professor of law of Columbia University. "Why, this man Maxweil is absolutely unfair to the elementary school teachers. Two men were in his office one day when a list of teachers who had passed an examination was handed to him. One of them had passed high and his attention was called to it, and this man Maxwell simply drew a circle around her name with his pencil and cald, I won't

It has been said here that Mr. Maxwell is a hard working man, that he works until 11 and 12 o'clock at night. Now that is too much, and I wonder if they don't fear that a man who will work so long will have paresis. I think he is giving evidence that he is rapidly approaching that condition."

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COMPANY FIGHTS LOAN SHARKS

WESTERN ELECTRIC WON'T PAY WAGES TO ASSIGNEE.

Providence Usurer, in Safety in a State Where There Is No Usury Law. Comes Into New York Courts Through & Brooklyn Agent and Sues the Company.

Some of the local loan sharks who preyed upon the necessities and misfortunes of wage earners in this neighborhood until about two years ago, and who were compelled by the enforcement of old laws, the enactment of new and a newspaper crusade to take to cover, have turned up in Rhode Island, where there is no law against usury They do just as large a business, at even a higher rate of "interest," than when they openly operated here.

Their collector for the five boroughs of this city is a concern calling itself the Coast Cities Collection Company. Naturally, it is not in any directory. It has an office at 23 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, and its letterheads say that E. C. Nowlin is the manager. The person who negotiates the loans is H. A. Courtright, whose "private banking house" is in Room 539, Banigan

Building, Providence. Some of the latest victims of the usurers are among the 4.500 employees of the Western Electric Company of this city, which occupies the big building at 463 West street. The company was made aware of the work of the extortioners among their men by the institution of suits against it to recover "interest" and "charges" alleged to be due to Courtright of Providence from men who had assigned their wages to him. The Coast Cities Collection Company is bringing the suits and there will be a hearing of two cases in the municipal court in East New York on April 4.

One of the electric company's workmen had a sick wife and child, and needed extra money for medicine and nursing. The factory had been flooded with circulars telling about the philanthropy of the loan sharks and the man decided to try to raise sharks and the man decided to try to raise enough to tide him over his trouble. He signed notes promising to pay Courtright \$35 in one month, and for this he received a check for \$29.75. He renewed these notes monthly, giving up \$5.25, or the difference between \$35 and \$29.75, every time he did so. His wife and child died, and he found himself unable to pay the notes because of the funeral expenses. He renewed them twenty-four times, paying in all, \$127 for twenty-four times, paying in all, \$127 for the loan of \$29.75. Then he confided his woe to a member of the sompany, inci-dentally confessing that he had given to a dentally confessing that he had given to a representative of the loan shark a power of attorney to assign his wages to the shark. The company decided to protect its employee. It refused to pay the demand of Coast Cities Collection Company for \$39.17, and suit was brought.

The case of the other employee is of more recent date. He wanted to lift a chattel mortgage on his furniture. He signed six notes for \$3 each, all made out to Courtright and payable at his office in

to Courtright and payable at his office in Providence by check or money order. He received in exchange \$14.25. He met his received in exchange \$14.25. He met his notes as they came due, except one. He was three days behind time in paying this and was notified that he had would have to pay a "protest fee" of \$1.49. He paid the note and ignored the fee. He also told his trouble to the company and when Courtright flashed the assignment of wages on the company and saked for the money. right flashed the assignment of wages on the company and asked for the money. It was not paid, and he sued for \$22.98, which includes the protest fee and "charges," presumably for legal talent. The employee had paid \$3.75 for a loan of \$14.25 for six weeks, or at the rate of more than 225 per cent. A representative of the company said that it would fight the usurers to the end, carrying the case from court to court if necessary, in order to protect the factory ampleyees and competprotect the factory ampleyees and compet

future.

The power of attorney given by an employee, the company maintains, would if admitted to be effective, practically invalidate the law to protect the employer and employee from the money lender. The shark himself cannot, of course, be reached in a State that has no law against

FUNERAL OF MEXICAN MINISTER. public school system of New York city at | Sener Azpirez's Body to Be Sent Home on an American Warship.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-Funeral services over the body of Senor Don Manuel de Azpiroz. Ambassador of Mexico to the United States, were held in St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church at noon to-day. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt attended the services, and there were present all the members of the Cabinet who are in the city, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and leading officers of the army

Full military honors were paid to the late Ambassador, this being in accordance with the request of the Mexican Government. Orders were issued by Lieut.-Gen. Chaffee, chief of staff, directing that a military escort be formed, consisting of a squadron of the Seventh Cavalry from Fort Myer and a battalion of engineers, with the engineer band, from Washing-

ton Barracks. The State Department had charge of the funeral arrangements. The honorary pallbearers were Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, Acting Secretary of State Adee, Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, and dean of the diplomatic corps; Mr. Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador; Mr. Grip, Minister of Sweden and Norway Senor Calvo, Minister of Costa Rica; Chief Justice Fuller, Senator Cullom. Representative Hitt of Illinois and ex-Secretary

of State John W. Foster. The casket containing the body of the Ambassador was brought over to the church from the embassy at 12 o'clock, and, after President Roosevelt and the others of the distinguished audience had been seated, was carried into the church. The interior of the church was draped heavily in black Flowers were massed about the altar and on the casket, among them being a wreath from the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The services were brief and simple, lasting less than half an hour. There was no funeral sermon. At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the church the casket was transferred to Oak Hill Cemetery, where it

was placed in a receiving vault, awaiting the completion of arrangements for carrying the remains to Mexico.

The Mexican Government formally accepted yesterday the offer of the State Department to send the remains back to Mexico on an American warship. The United States cruiser Columbia has been selected for the purpose. It is expected that the widow and unmarried daughter of the late Ambassador will accompany the

FORT SUMTER'S FLAGS.

Received at the War Department Where They Will Be on Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-The colors which floated over Fort Sumter in 1861 when it was captured by the Confederates and which were raised over the fort again in April, 1864, have been received at the War Department from the heirs of Gen. Ander-son, who was in command of the fortress at the time of its capitulation. There are two flags, the garrison flag and the post flag, the latter being the smaller. Gen. Anderson's widow, who died recently, stipulated in her will that the ensigns be sent to the War Department for

preservation.

They will be put in glass cases and placed on exhibition. Both flags are badly tattered. The fields are in good condition, but the remainder of the flags are merely marses of thread. The flags were the first to be fired on by the Confederates.

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DIAMOND WORKERS WANT MORE. Second Hiking Up of Wages in Three Weeks

in a Single Firm. The Diamond Workers' Protective Union, which in the last year has won as many little strikes for more pay as any other labor organization hereabouts, sent word yesterday to the polishers in L. & M. Kahn & Co.'s factory at 29 Gold street that they might stop work. They did, and with them the diamond cutters, making forty-five to fifty men in all, went out also. This was the second largest shop of this kind in the city. The cause of the trouble was the refusal of the firm to advance salaries 15 per

Three weeks ago, the concern, on the demand of the union, changed the system of pay from the riece or carat plan to sal-aries, which were adjusted after a confer-ence. Since then the union has decided that the salary schedules are too low, and a movement is in progress for a general advance. The demands are presented to one firm at a time, and so far the men have succeeded in winning each successive struggle.

A member of the firm of L. & M. Kahn & Co. said: "Since our polishers went on salary they have been paid from \$24 to \$50 a week, only two being at the minimum, and the average being \$37. They have presented a scale ranging from \$30 to \$60, and averaging \$42."

\$60, and averaging \$42."

The men assert that the advances are warranted by the prosperity of the diamond business. The number of skilled workers in this industry in the United States is restricted, there being only about 35 cutters, 58 helpers and 260 polishers. The union requires five years apprenticeship before admitting a man as a polisher, and will not consent to the use of any apprentices in the United States.

MRS. MAYBRICK A WITNESS.

Testifies in Her Mother's Suit to Recover Valuable Real Estate. WASHINGTON, March 28 .- Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick, who was recently released from an English prison, after fourteen on a charge of murder ing her husband, was a witness here to-day in a suit brought by her mother, the Baroness

to recover a valuable tract

land in Virginia, West Virginia and The suit has been pending since 1893, The suit has been pending since 1893, and one of the strongest pleas for Mrs. Maybrick's release was that her testimony was essential in proving her mother's title to the land. It is alleged that D. W. Armstrong, the defendant in the present action, was formerly agent for the property in dispute, and that in the time of Mrs. Maybrick's imprisonment he disposed of it. On the other hand, Armstrong asserts that the Baroness von Roques never had any title or interest in the property, which she avers she inherited from her grand-

any title or interest in the property, which she avers she inherited from her grandfather. Mrs. Maybrick's testimony to-day was mainly with regard to a letter which it is alleged Armstrong in 1887 or 1888 wrote to her husband in which the writer "made the customary statement that the lands were of no value and not marketable."

The hearing was held before a notary public, and counsel for Armstrong occupied most of the time in objecting to that official acting and to the questions asked Mrs. Maybrick. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

to-morrow. Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, March 28.-The collier Sterling, the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri and Maine, the gunboat Scorpion, the cruisers Olympia, Cleveland, Des Moines, Denver, Tacoma and Topeka, the collier Leonidas, the tank ship Arethusa and the destroyer Macdonough have arrived Pensacola and the destroyer Perry at The cruiser Brooklyn has sailed from Pensacola for Guantanamo; the gunboat

To Fight the Open Shop System. General Organizer William E. Terry of the American Federation of Labor has been sent to this city to try to bring about an alliance between the Journeymen Tailors' Union of North America and the United Garment Workers to fight the spread of the open shop. The garment workers are now under the open shop system. orders were issued to-day:

First Lieut. Robert E. Wood, Third Cavalry,

First Jacut. Robert E. Wood, Third Cavalry,

Military Academy to Isthman Canal Commission,

Major James B. Jackson, Eleventh Infantry,

to New York city and assume charge of the recruiting station.

Eagle from San Juan to survey duty.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

THE Go-to-Hunt Coat we are introducing this Spring is a long, full - draped overcoat, of conspicuous smartness, and a distinct departure from previous styles. Its practical, free proportions destine its particular acceptability for business, travel, driving, riding and general outdoor pastime. Made of Tan cloth, skeleton or full lined.

Prices \$38 to \$42. Subway Station fust at our door. ASTOR-PLACE-AND-FOURTH-AVENUE

FIRE HYDRANTS TESTED. Firemen and Deputy Chief Lally's Horse

Suffer From the High Pressure. Fire hydrants to be used for salt water mains were tested yesterday at the foot of North Eighth street, Williamsburg, where the fireboat Boody, which furnished the pressure for the tests, was moored The firemen gave an acrobatic performance before several hundred spectators incidental to the art of holding the nozzle of a 314 inch hose squirming under a pressure of about

250 pounds. There were three lines, each in charge of one fireman. One of the nozzle holders, after being slammed about a bit, called for help and got it, thus mastering the wriggler. The two other firemen could not hold their lines, which for a minute or so distributed their chilly streams inof isotinately over firemen and spectators.

Deputy Fire Chief Lally's horse, tied to a rosin barrel at the end of the pier, got the full force of a stream in the side and was nearly knocked over the stringpiece. Fire-men in groups pounced on the wriggling lines and secured them. They were then

lashed to a cleat on the stringpiece, and a still heavier pressure was put on them. KINGS TO KEEP PENITENTIARY. At Least Mayor Will Veto the Albany Bill

to Abolish It. The bill to abolish the Kings County Penitentiary was before the Mayor yesterday. Senator Cooper and several real estate owners urged the Mayor to sign the bill, saving that the prison was a blight on the neighborhood and that real estate would go up if it was abolished. Warden Hayes of the penitentiary opposed the bill. He denied that the prison hurt surrounding property. Near the prison, he said, are the armory of Troop C, with stabling for 3.0 horses, the B. R. T. car barns, a place for the disposal of cats and dogs, and the for the disposal of cats and cogs, and the Kingston avenue contagious diseases hospital. He added that the local suthorities have power to remove the prison without help from Albany.

As the bill is a mandatory measure, the Mayor will undoubtedly veto it.

Army and Navy Orders.

WARRINGTON, March 28 .- The following army

The Charm of an Old-Fashioned Dining Room

always suggests that warmth of atmosphere and peculiar dignity that is denied in the furniture of to-day. The mahogany Sideboard with its suggestion of substance-the Dining Table with massive centre support - the Cabinets for plate and china, with Chairs-where faithful reproduction and pure detail combine to make a room of character and quiet dignity.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company

34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157 "MINUTE FROM BROADWAY."